EDEN MUSES—WAY WORK, Grain Concerns
mategraph.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S:15—Divorcons.

GARRICK THEATRE—S:20—The Little Minister.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—Fledermans.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—Diplomacy.

KEITHE—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIALIS—S—Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCKUM S—Bonda Rossa.

1.TCRUM THEATRE—S:30—The Moth and the Flame.

PASTORS—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

BAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2—S—Burlesque.

#### Inder to Advertisements.

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Amusemente 13 Announcemente 15 Announcemente 16 Inselness Notices 6 Bankers & Brokers 13 Board and Booms 14 Carpet Cleaning 14 City Hotels 15 Dressmatting 14 Dressmatting 14 Eventralons 14 Freedom 14 Eventralons 14 Freedom 14 Freed	1 Marriages & Dentils 7 2 Misocilaneous 16 3 New Publications 16 3 Ocean Steamers 16 2 Proposals 15 5 Facilities 16 5 Ratirosals 15 5 Rehel Agencies 17 5 Steamboats 15 5 Summer Resorts 13 5 6 Temohers 14

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Key West dispatches say it is rumored there that a Spanish fleet has run the blockade and entered Havana Harbor. A Government tug signted a fleet of four war-ships, presumably Spanish, about eighty miles from Havana chips, presumably Spanish, about eighty miles from Havana. — Inspatches from a correspondent with the American fleets off Santiago de Cube say that Admiral Sampson cut the cable to Kingsten, and has direct communication with Washington. The insurgents near Santiago have given the Americans valuable information, and have assisted them in clearing the way for the landing of troops. — President Heureaux, of San Domingo, in an interview, blames the American Government for alleged connection with the Jimenes revolutionary expedition. —— A rebellion broke out in the connection with the Jimenes revolutionary expedition. —— A rebellion broke out in the Province of Kwan-Tung, China. The rebels captured the city of Chom-Chow-Fu. —— Italy has during the last eleven months imported \$20,000,000 worth of grain. —— The London promoter, Ernest Terah Hooley, who failed recently, promises startling revelations as to blackmailing by the newspapers. —— Since poace was declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, their armies are being rapidly disbanded.

reading; the conference report on the War Revenue bill was presented and adopted by a vote of 153 to 111.

that the cruiser Charleston is to seize the Ladrone Islands and establish a coaling station in the mid-Pecific. — The official orders show what regiments were directed to start from Tampa; the list of transports was also made thous. — Martial law may be proclaimed to govern Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga Park. — There is a fleet of seven fast scout ships at Hampton Roads.

at Hampton Roads.

CITY.—The commencement of the New-York University was held in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The commencement of the New-York University was held in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The commencement of the New-York Law School was held in Carnesie Hall.

Controller Coler submitted to the Rapid Transit Hoard a statement showing percentages paid to the city by the various street railway companies.

It was decided to carry out tex-Mayor Strong's plan and issue bonds to construct piers and docks.

More testimony was taken in the libel suit brought by Senator John Raines against "The New-York Press."

The Orthodox Jewish Conference came to an end after adopting a constitution and by-laws.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State was brought to a close.

Part of the 47th Regiment left Camp Black for duty at points in Rhode Island.

The New-York Press."

The New-York Press."

The Pow-York Press."

The Pow-York Press."

The Pow-York Press."

The Pow-York Press."

The New-York Press."

The Pow-York Press."

feated by the teams from Chicago and Cleveland respectively. — Winners at Gravesend; Cormorant, Peep o Day, Counsellor Wernberg, Sanders, Imperator, Cleophus. — Stocks were irregular and strong at the close.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 73; average, 80%.

For subscription rates of The Tribune, dents of summer homes in the country to receive accurate War News; and this they can depend upon getting in The Tribune.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES. The successes of the Philippine insurgents under General Aguinaldo are creating something like a panic at Madrid, as well they may. That brave and skilful leader has found, what the Cubans found twenty years ago, that Spanish promises of reform are made only to be broken. Relying upon such promises, he some time ago withdrew from the insurrection. Now, finding them repudiated, he returns to the front to fight the quarrel out. The whole Province of Cavité is in revolt and much of the rest of Luzon, and the city of Manila itself is closely besieged. The Spanish commander, General Augusti, is in despair. He tells the Madrid Government plainly that the situation is desperate. He might have held his ground against either the insurgents or the Americans. Against them both he cannot possibly do so. To his despairing appeal the Government makes no reply, save to tell him to hold his ground as long as he can. That will probably not be long. American troops are now on their way thither. Their arrival will mark the ending of Spanish sovereignty in the

Some expectation or fear is expressed that Manila may be taken by the insurgents before our troops get there to take it. That does not seem probable. It is by no means certain that they could take it so quickly if they tried. There is a considerable Spanish garrison, within fortifications. In the open the insurgents could easily overwhelm it. Within the walls and trenches of Manila the Spaniards would have the advantage, and might hold the natives back for some weeks. But it is not at all certain, in fact it is much to be doubted, that the insurgents will attempt to take Manila. Admiral Dewey is understood to be unalterably opposed to their doing so, and his will must have much weight with them. It is presumed that he has an understanding with General Aguinaldo and is in constant communication with him, and that the latter will not proceed to the supreme movement of the war at that point until the American commander gives the word. It will not be many days now before reinforcements will be at hand, and the Admiral will be ready to give the word for an advance all along the line.

Some fear is also expressed lest the insurgents disregard Admiral Dewey, seize Manila, establish an independent government of their own and crowd us out of the islands altogether. This danger seems to be much exaggerated. There is no indication that the insurgents have any such plan. They have not organized a civil government and proclaimed its independence, as have the Cubans. They have simply revolted against tyranny, the Inquisition "and the devildome of Spain." What they will do after they have turned out the Spaniards is an open ques tion. They themselves have left it open. Two things bearing upon it, however, they well know. One is that they would not easily have overthrown the Spaniards, if at all, had not Dewey come to Manila, destroyed the Spanish fiest and blockaded the port against reinforce

tatorship or republic without external tutelage ulators for a decline are hasty. There will be could not stand against domestic dissensions and foreign aggressions. It is to be presumed he will act according to that knowledge.

The course of the United States is clear. It will proceed with its conquest of the Philippines from Spain, and will then make such disposition of the islands as seems to it best. That is its indisputable right. If the insurgents had won their independence before this country went to war with Spain the case would be far different. But they did not. They were actually losing ground. Not until Dewey came to Mantla did they resume operations with promise of success. But then it had become our war against Spain, in which the insurgents must figure merely as our aids. They will doubtless prove to be effective aids, and also amenable to reason. They will not set themselves up against the conquerors of the Power they unsuccessfully sought to conquer, nor turn against those who bring them the deliverance and the freedom they desire.

## THE PENDING TAXES.

To some critics, who are a little more eager to put Republicans in the wrong than to provide necessary means for the Government, it seems that any measure of yielding about coining the seignlorage, so called, would open the door to unlimited inflation; that the tariff on tea is inexcusable, and that any tax whatever on accumulated property, its inheritance or transfer, or on production or sale of proprietary or otherwise monopolized articles, is criminal. It may as well be said at the outset that men who wish to support the Government, and not to leave its armies and navies without funds, will for that reason in any actual emergency consent to various forms of taxation which they consider unwise. This seems to them a paramount duty. The form of taxation can be improved at any time when the people elect a Senate less Populistic in temper, and the sweeping Republican victory in Oregon goes far to show that it is the public purpose to elect such a Senate quickly.

The Senate which is now at Washington happens to be the one to fix taxation for support of the Government this year, and it is not an altogether lovely body. But the concessions reported as likely to be made to its demands are not quite so important as some profess to believe. The so-called seigniorage clause, even at its worst, would have meant at bottom nothing but the issue of \$4,000,000 per month more silver certificates, but with the medification in conference there is to be coined no more than \$1,500,000 per month, with notes to be issued only as the act of 1890 provides. This is a small increase of the sliver notes, but the Secretary has power to curtail silver notes of other forms quite as much, so that no real expansion of currency would result without his assent. If there should really come a demand for more notes in circulation he would be under obligation to permit expansion, but that would be without danger. The theory on which this provision rests is foolish beyond measure. But it is as empty of practical importance as possible. Of the Populistic taxes on which Democrats

insisted, some have been abandoned in conference, and others as modified will not yield enough revenue to excuse their enactment except in the eyes of those who care more for making a reputation as enemies of wealth than for supporting the Government. But so long as such taxes are merely foolish, and not in a radical sense destructive of public prosperity. men of both houses have fair ground for justification in consenting to the acceptance of them. if necessary to avoid the defeat of the tax bill as a whole. Considerable modifications already made, according to reports, give ground for belief that the bill may be accepted without delay by the Senate, as it was last night by the House. If not, there is every probability that a second conference would result in a stronger disposition to eliminate the objectionable features.

The tax on tea, to which the Japanese Government objects in a somewhat reasonable protest, unavoidably suggests the consideration of American interests in the Far East. While inge. It is important for resi- this duty is not necessarily unfriendly to any ties regarding the Philippine Islands which will make it desirable for the United States, at least for years to come, to stand on fairly good terms with Japan. Between that country and this exceedingly friendly relations have thus far existed. With some pretext for objection to the annexation of Hawaii, Japan has so modified its position as to relieve the United States entirely from difficulty in that respect. would seem to be a matter of sound policy at this time to avoid with great care any form of taxation which would give unnecessary offence to the people or the Government of Japan, and it might be cheaper for the United States to raise a few millions by taxation in some other way than to be obliged for years to come to reckon with possible antagonism on the part of the most powerful of the Eastern nations.

There need be no particular disturbance of mind about the break in wheat. It was easy to foresee, and was in fact predicted, that if Western receipts continued at anything like the pace recently kept up prices must decline with the approach of a new and probably large crop. The receipts have continued large, and it is made plain enough to the dullest mind that the crop last year must have been greater than any had supposed. When this is realized, the minds of those who have been for months expecting quick and complete exhaustion of supplies are cut loose from all moorings, so to speak, and they know not how much more the supply may be. With all this there is prospect of a great crop to come, and in some of the distant Southwestern States harvesting has already begun. though, of course, the greater part of the crop will not be out of danger for some time yet. But every day that passes without disaster makes it less probable that any disaster can be so widespread and at the same time so severe as greatly to diminish the yield.

To all these considerations there is to be added the fact that foreign crop prospects, if not yet at all settled, are not so distinctly unfavorable as to give confident assurance of a great demand for American wheat during the coming year. It will have to be remembered with particular care by those who take large ventures in futures that the last year's demand has been due to a state of things abroad which has so wely any parallel. It was not merely the wheat crop but other grain crops and potatoes which fell far short in many countries at once, so that the food supply required in addition to quantities usually shipped from this country was extremely large. It is not at all probable that such another demand will be made for some years to come, and a decreased foreign demand with a record-breaking crop

would render low prices certain. The bright side remains, that foreign needs are not yet satisfied, as continued exports prove, and probably cannot be until there is not mere ly hope of a full yield abroad, but an actual and liberal harvest. This cannot come, if present indications are to be trusted, for months, during which this country will be able to begin the marketing of its new crops under favorable conditions. Nor will those who hold the reduced stocks in sight entirely lose power to control the market, and they may quite posthe reduced stocks in sight entirely lose power

knows, too, that an independent Philippine dic- | before the farmers can cut their grain, if specwidely distributed the usual reports of local injury, partly true but exaggerated, and partly fashioned out of the same material of which the swarm of war reports is manufactured. After markets have suffered severely on one side for many months they are likely to be sensitive to new danger from the same quarter.

Behind the speculative phases of the matter lies the fact that it would probably be a blessing for the country if the coming yield should prove large and yet not excessively large. The chances are against another year in which 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn can be exported, but after a year of unusually high prices there is likely to be much more increase of acreage in unsuspected quarters than official returns indicate. If the world has to take from before September for its current needs grain at the rate recently prevailing, it will start the farmers off with expectation of higher prices and in the humor to held much of their grain until later in the season. The extraordinary prosperity during the last year has put an unusual number of them into position to be able to hold for fair prices if they prefer, so that the decline to a lower level, if it has to come, may be considerably more gradual and more subject to temporary interruption than one might expect if he regarded only the magnitude of the supply and the probable decrease in foreign

#### LAWMAKING VERSUS WORK.

The first pure Republican primaries under the new law have been held and have resulted exactly as everybody familiar with reforming by net of the Legislature was fully convinced they would. This result may not fairly be imputed to the law. It appears to have worked reasonably well and expressed with facility the views of those who took the trouble to have views. The fault is to be found not with the law, but with the blindness of reformers who thought they could drive corruptionists out of politics by passing a law and neglecting their real duty work against them. The law was well enough in its way, but to make a statute the main object of labor, giving a subordinate place to the end to which the law was first thought of as merely a means, was to give up all that was really worth fighting for, and be

come an indirect assistance to the machine. There can be no doubt that fully as many R. publicans in Manbattan and The Bronx voted for Mr. Low as for General Tracy. Yet with the Republicans last fall evenly divided and the machine so demoralized that the independent wing was practically master of the situation and able to dictate its own terms, the primaries result in an almost universal victory for the machine. How is this to be explained? Of course, war has much to do with it; habit of neglecting the primaries on the part of respectable citizens has much to do with it; but the folly of reform leaders has quite as much to do with it. People who were satisfied that the law the means of giving the reformers at least a strong showing in the organization, lulled the independent voters into the dream that the work of reform had been accomplished. Pure primaries had been secured. The Republican sses would now rule. Everybody could setdown to harmony and comfort, and everybody did. The men who voted for Mr. Low were allowed to enroll if they wanted to. The machine men were made to. When the books were opened Assembly district leaders of the reform element were profuse in promises of the house-to-house canvass they were going to make, with notaries to clinch enrolments on the spot. Some of them did something of the kind Others found it hard work, and tired out; and concluded it was an off season and strife wasn't

worth while. Then came the primaries. In one district respectable citizens were asked in the name of "reform" to vote for the less reputable of two machine factions into which their old enemies far almost entirely undeveloped resources. had been divided. In other districts there was no systematic campaign made and nobody had sonal campaign in any election precinct. The mercial field. machine knew every man and was not dealing in guesswork. In spite of war and apathy, a campaign made in all the districts with as much diligence and intelligence as the machine displayed would have given the reformers something more than two paltry delegations. is no reason why practically every Republican evitable. If anybody had desired to give the independents into the hands of the machine to gain credit as a harmonizer, he could not have done it more successfully than it has been done, by lack of organized work among those who wanted this law that their work might have free chance to be effective. They secured the free chance and the machine did the work.

## THE METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITIES.

This is the time when thoughtful citizens of New-York are led to realize the greatness of their city in other ways than are computed by the census or by the clearances of banks. New-York is the National capital in finance and commerce and population and all the elements of material greatness. That rank is indisputable, and should be permanent. We do not so often think of it as the intellectual capital, the capital of scholarship and science and art. If we were to judge it by its tardiness in building its Pub-He Library, and by the official attitude of the local government toward that beneficent enterprise, we might doubt its right to such distinction. But when we see the spectacle presented here this week by the two great universities that make New-York their home all doubt is dissipated. Where is to be found another city containing two of equal rank to these?

On Wednesday the venerable Columbia University held its one hundred and forty-fourth commencement, all its various schools uniting in the impressive ceremony as a token of their union under the true university system. Last night New-York University held its sixty-sixth commencement, with five great schools united in the system which that University has done so much to promote. The former was the first commencement Columbia has held on her own grounds and in her own buildings. The latter was probably the last that New-York University will hold outside of her own campus and halls. These facts are a reminder of the splendid material equipment the two institutions are now acquiring. The one occupies probably the finest site on Manhattan Island, the other the finest in the Borough of The Bronx, both beyond all description "beautiful for situation." Both are completing buildings that are an ornament to the city and a credit to American architecture. And it is safe to add that both are equipped with faculties comparable in excellence with any in the land.

New-York is often considered too big a place to indulge in local pride in any one institution. And it may be equally true that these two universities are on their side too great to be compassed by purely local distinction. The city will continue to send its sous, or many of them, to other and distant seats of learning, and these universities will continue to draw patronage from the ends of the earth. Nevertheless it is well that New-Yorkers should take especial pride in their own institutions of learning, and by generous patronige and benefactions keep and devils, and is a famous sorcerer in his own

them constantly abreast of the times, foremost among American universities and worthy of the city and of the city's opportunities. It is, we believe, a fact that, though for one reason or another men may elect to send their sons and daughters elsewhere, there is no cause to do so in any deficiency of educational advantages here. There is no place in the land where, on the whole, the average student may pursue his studies, whether in liberal culture or on professional lines, to better advantage than in one of the great universities of New-York.

### WISCONSIN'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Wisconsin has just begun a month-long celebration of the semi-centennial of the admission of that State into the Union. The people there have ample cause for rejoicing, and the rest of the country has ample cause for congratulating them on their honorable record and their efforts on behalf of the common welfare. Wisconsin plays a much larger part in American history than her mere half-century of existence as a State might indicate. On her soil was brought to a close that struggle of two centuries between the French and Anglo-Saxons in the New World. The outcome had been predestined from the fall of Montealm, but not until the first quarter of this century had gone was Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the forests traversed by Jollet and Marquette finally established. Frontenac sent his woodrangers to Green Bay before 1635, and from that time Wisconsin was under the influence of New France and of the British power, which, even after it was nominally a part of the United States, held control

of the trading posts. With the invasion of the territory by the Americans Lincoln's name will always be associated, for it was in the Black Hawk War that he first became prominent at home. The extermination of the Sacs and the discovery of lead a few years before opened the territory to settlement and ended French predominance. Then came the great rush of agricultural immigrants. The pioneer farmers were largely New-Englanders and New-Yorkers, who gave the State a character which it has never lost, notwithstanding the great incursions of foreigners Weekly since. They were intensely patriotic, devoted to the Union, and at the same time not given to radical methods. The State voted for both Pierce and Cass, but in 1856 went for Fremont. and with one exception has voted for a Repub-President ever since, and has never been carried off her feet by Greenbackers or Populists. She sent over half her voters into the Union Army, and lost 16.6 per cent of them.

Wisconsin's schools have ranked high, her people have been uniformly law-abiding, and Judge Lynch has had little encouragement from them. As the State has rarely been a pivotal one in politics, she has not developed the extraordinary crop of politicians so characteristic of some States of more debatable character. but she has produced a large number of men who both for their work at home and in Washington have been known as enlightened stateswas the one thing needed, and warranted it as men. Of such a record Wisconsin may well be

> It was at Santiago de Cuba that Spanish sovereignty was first set up in the island. It will be fitting for the Stars and Stripes to be raised there first. Besides, we have an especial score to settle at Santiago. It was there that the infamous Burriel, under Castelar's patronage, murdered and mutilated the crew and passengers of the Virginius.

The Germans foresee a large volume of Siberian trade as a result of the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, with its Chinese connections, and they are early in the field with preparations to secure their share of it. A company has been formed at Hamburg called the German Siberian Steamship and Trading Company, its founders being German capitalists and manufacturers working in conjunction with experienced specialists who have long done business with Siberia and are acquainted with its ample and so will run boats on the Obl and Yenesel and Lake Baikal, and as far as possible fence the hated accurate information on which to found a per- Britisher out of that new and spacious com-

> The Prince of Monaco has been delivering a of lectures in London on oceanography, probably sustaining the theory that the ocean oor is laid off in sections of red and black like the gaming tables of his principality.

Russia is experimenting with glant searchwho voted for Seth Low could not have been lights mounted in balloons and containing electric enrolled and voted, if pains had been taken to burners connected with dynamos on the ground. bring it about. But when the means were sub- She is also introducing tail observation towers stituted for the supposed end the result was in- put together out of sections distributed among the men while on the march. In their drills with these a squad of sixty men can erect complete structures in twenty minutes, thus enabling the officers in command to survey a much wider extent of territory than would be possible without these devices. The Prussians already have an excellent system of army balloons with photographic and other equipments, and in this particular take the lead of all the European na-

> Bryan undertook to present a live eagle to Company B of the 1st Nebraska Regiment, but it fell into the hands of Company B of the 2d. composed of Republicans and gold bugs, who refused to give it up, and after they had got out of the State christened it McKinley and made it the regimental mascot. With its new baptism there is no doubt that it will roost steadily on

The landing is being made near the eastern end of Cuba, which is right and proper. It is westward that the course of empire takes its way, and those shores and seas have before this heard the cry of "Westward ho!"

An object-lesson to people who are in the habit of jumping off moving streetcars was furnished in Second-ave. Wednesday afternoon when a reckless youth leaped from an open car, fell forward, and knocked down with himself a man and a woman who were standing near the curb. The jumper was not hurt. Perhaps it would have taught him a lesson if he had been, but the other man, who was an elderly one, was painfully injured. People who risking their own life and limb, but, as this incident shows, frequently endanger the safety of others. Possibly consideration for their fellow-men may deter some who are given to this practice when thoughts of their own safety would not enter their heads.

This seems a bad year for college graduates. They are not getting half as much attention as usual. War news crowds commencement news down to the merest fraction of its accustomed space. Yet we fancy many a man will take especial pride in having been a member of the class of '98, and will reckon it the greatest class that ever was-always excepting, of course, the class to which the reader of these lines belonged! -

# PERSONAL.

In a recent speech Mayor Rose of Milwauke said he wished that every woman' whose husband was at the front might wear some distinctive badge, so that he might take off his hat to her. The conversion to Roman Catholicism of Mr. justice Hawkins has excited considerable interest n England.

M. Legitimus, the new Socialist Deputy from Guadeloupe in the French Parliament, is a negro. He dresses in the latest fashion, wearing silk hat, patent-leather shoes, white necktie and irreproachcountry. In fact, he owed his election to his suc-essful defeat of the devil by dancing and yelling or several hours in a cemetery. His ability in his line convinced the free and independent elect-rs of Guadeloupe that their interests would be afe in his hands.

A party of scientists, headed by President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, has left Sar Francisco for Flagstaff, Ariz. This place will be made their base of supplies, and trips will be taken into the surrounding country for archeologi-cal investigation. The Grand Canyon of the Colora-do and the "Enchanted Mesa" will be fully ex-plored.

It has been officially announced that Pr John L. Stewart, of the Northeast Manual Training School, of Philadelphia, has been elected professor of history and economics in Lehigh Uni-Professor Stewart was graduated the Central High School, in Philadelphia, in 1887. e Central High School, in Philadelphia, in 1887, of from the Wharton School of Finance and conomy of the University of Pennsylvania in 0, in which year he was also elected to a Wharn Fellowship in Political Economy and History, ich he held until 1882. He was appointed astant professor of history in the Central Manual aining School in 1890, and professor of history deconomics in the Northeast Manual Training the conomics in the Northeast Manual Training the light of the same of the conomics in the Sortheast Manual Training the conomics in the Northeast Manual Training the conomics in the Northeast Manual Training the conomics in the Australia Manual Training the conomics in the Australia Manual Training the conomics in the Australia Manual Training the conomic and educational subjects.

"The Scots' Pictorial" has discovered that Andrew Lang and the late Thomas Carlyle came of gypsy forebears, and that Biamarck has Jewish blood in him, derived from the strain of Council-lor of State Menker, his mother's father.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Germany has 520 carrier-pigeon societies, with over 200,000 birds, and military authorities there strive to make them useful messengers of army movements. It is rather odd that in Austria there should be but a single society, and no attention paid to the utilities of the bird in its relation to army movements. The routes of flight followed in Germany by the Military Carrier-pigeon So ety are laid down every year by the Ministry of War. Flights take place from Linz, St. Polten, Vienna and Budapest for training the birds, which are sent in truckloads from Cologne Over one hundred and seventy societies take part German officers are speculating as to what use, if any, will be made of pigeons by American military authorities in the coming Cuban campaign.

Mistress—Did any one call while I was out?
Servant—No one, ma'am, exceptin' a tramp. He vanied somethin' to cat, but I told him there was nothin ready, an' he'd have to wait till the leady of the house got back from the cookin' scrool, an' nebbe she'd make him somethin'.

Mistress—Of all things! Did he wait?

Servant—No, ma'am, He runned—(New-York Weekly.

John E. Parsons has been entertaining at Ston over, Lenox, Mass., this week, a number of the dergy who are in attendance at the Episcopal ngress at Pittsfield, including the Rev. Dr. Willfam Grosvenor, of this city, a former rector of Trinity Church, Lenox. On Tuesday Mr. Parsons invited the delegates of the congress to a luncheon at his house, after which they assisted at the leation of the new parish house which he has just completed for Trinity parish as a memorial to his wife, who died at her home, in Lenox, two years ago. The cornerstone of this building was laid in the presence of the family only on July 2, 1897. The cost of the building was \$35,000, and th furnishings make it of still greater value.

American armies have thus far been the work American armies have thus far been the world a most fertile sources of war stories. The Civil War added about five thousand titles to the Nation's last of books of home origin. But when the American solder begins to embody in literature his recollections of foreign experiences incident to the present war all war-story records will be broken, and the wonder will not cease while the veterans remain alive.—(Collier's Weekly.

'Americans," says "The Toronto Mail and Em ncle Sam's fighting ability if Englishmen had no done so. In financial matters London is the centre of the world, and as the London market gave no tremor, New-York soon mastered its first excitament. In this British support of American se-curities, which insured the United States against a panic, there was something more than faith that the United States would win in the war There was also desire that it should win. Ex-American citizens as a whole are increasing their wealth as rapidly as the Government is increasing its expenses. Such a thing is phenomenal."

It looks as though the United States might carry on several more wars simultaneously with this little arrap with Spain, and yet feel no particular disturbance in its peaceful enterprises. While we are freeling Cuba, capturing Forto Rico and the Philippines, and keeping an eye on a lot of Jealous morentates in Europe, we are "booming" our intestrial enterprises as never before. Our harvesting muchines are aiready at work on the southern eige of our wheat fields, and the march of their cythes northward is evidently to be accompanied by the garnering of the greatest wheat crop known a history. Our railroads are carrying more reignt, our factories are turning out more goods, our home merchants have busier counters, and our xporters are sending more cargoes abroad than ver before—(St. Paul Floneer Press. It looks as though the United States might carry

Here is a letter recently written by an Emporia (Kan.) schoolboy:

"I am very glad to hear you have been promoted "I wish I was in your place. There were a good many men enlisted here. They said they were goto bid them farewell. They were mostly Emporia boys. One woman fainted down to the depot. Ed Dart, one of my school companions, asked a soldier if he could go with him to Cuba. The soldier said

ens. The soldier said come on, and Ed was out of sight in a minute. I wish I was big enough so I could go. All the boys over to school say if they were big enough they would enlist. You can not hear nothing at school except war."

#### THE OLD OAK. IN MEMORIAM, W. E. G.

IN MEMORIAM. W. E. G.
His feet laid hold of the marl and earth, his head
was in the sky,
He had seen a thousand bulb and burst, he had
seen a thousand die;
And none knew when he began to be, of trees that
grew on that ground—
Lord of the wood, king of the oaks, monarch of
all around.

And, towering so high over others, the wind in his branches roared,
Yet never a limb did the tempest break, or shatter a bough that soared;
Only the ripe young acorns it flung to the earth at his knees,
And they sprang up themselves in their season, a belt of protecting trees.

But at length, when the storms were over, and still was the forest dell. Unbattered, unbraten, unbroken, he bowed him-self and fell. And the breadth of that mighty clearing when the giant had gone from his place Was like to the scene of a hundred cake in the

of its empty space.

-(Hall Caine in London Daily News.

## WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Captain John W. Philips of the Texas, which put an end to the reports, previously circulated, of his

A dispatch, dated Key West, which appeared on a bulletin-board last evening said that the sup-posed Spanish fleet sighted off Havana was belleved to consist of the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, the Maria Teresa and the Pluton. Commodore Schley's reports preclude the possibility of the above-mentioned vessels being anywhere but in

"The Herald" and "The World" repeated a story that the Oregon, by a shot from one of her 13-inch guns, had sunk a torpedo-boat destroyer, supposed to be the Terror. No news which confirmed the report was received in Washington, and other dispatches said that the destroyer escaped.

#### UNCONFIRMED WAR RUMORS. "The Mail and Express" said that, owing to the

rumor of Spanish warships off Havana, the trans-ports which sailed from Tampa would be held at Key West. The same dispatch stated that the ex-pedition was bound for Santiago and that a second expedition for Porto Rico would not start until Santiago was taken. A dispatch from Washington published in "The

Commercial Advertiser" said that General Shafter's command would, "It was believed," be off Santiago on Sunday, and that the capture of the place was expected on the following day.

A Madrid dispatch printed in "The World" said that a part of the reserve fleet, "It was rumored," had sailed from Cadiz on Tuesday.

A report that Manila was in the hands of the in-

surgents appeared in the same paper. Another dispatch in "The World" announced that part of Admiral Sampson's fleet had been ordered

to Porto Rico. "The Journal" said that American troops had placed cannon on the heights commanding Santiago

CROWN AND COMMONS.

THE QUEEN'S LOVE OF TRUTH-A UNITED ROYAL FAMILY-A CROWNING ACT FOR DEMOCRACY.

The emotional excitement of the Gladstone week of burial has been followed by a great calm, broken only by one voice. It is the voice of the Queen. When Mr. Gladstone retired from public life no reference was made in the Court Circular to his prolonged term of service. When his career came to an end at Hawarden the Court Circular again was silent respecting the Queen's feeling toward him. It was known that she had been constant in her inquirles during his illness and that she had sent tender mes sages of sympathy to him and to his wife; but the silence of the Court Circular excited much surprise and some outspoken criticism. The Queen has paid her tribute to the dead in her own way, and it is a womanly way. On the morning of the impressive scene in the Abbey Mrs. Gladstone received a touching message that the Queen's thoughts were with her when her husband was laid to rest. For three days this message was a secret known only to the Queen and to Mrs. Gladstone and her children To-day this secret is shared with the nation. The Queen's message does not satisfy so cavil. ling a critic as "The Daily Chronicle," which

contrasts it with the warmer tributes paid by her to other Prime Ministers of the reign. Lord Melbourne was lamented as "a most disinterested friend of mine." The loss of the Duke of Wellington was described as "irreparable." Of Sir Robert Peel the record ran, "Death has snatched from us the best of men, our truest friend, the strongest bulwark of the Throne, the greatest statesman of his time." Lord Palme. ston received a grateful personal tribute, and Lord Beaconsfield was proclaimed "a most valued and devoted friend and counsellor." The Queen in her dispatch to Mrs. Gladstone contents herself with a reference to the respect and regret evinces by the nation for the memory of one whose ch racter and intellectual abilities marked him as one of the most distinguished statesmen of the reign, and with this personal acknowledgment: "I shall ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal in all that concerned my personal welfare and that of my family." These are terms which, in the opinion of "The Daily Chronicle," would sufficiently characterize the late estimable peer, who was Ma Dodson, but which cannot be regarded "as either gracious or adequate" as a description of parably the greater political figure of her reign. Strictures like these leave out of account the

Queen's own well-earned reputation for sincerity and truthfulness. She has often been described as the most truthful woman in England, and every word which she writes or says has an honest ring. It would have been inconsistent with her character if she had referred to Mr. Gladstone in terms of extravagant eulogy, or if she had spoken of him in the terms of warm personal friendship which she employed when Lord Beaconsfield died. If she had done so her subjects, for the first time during her long reign, would have distrusted her sincerity. It has been known for a long time that Mr. Gladstone was not one of the Queen's favorite Prime Ministers, and that she was not attracted by his unique personality. She had disapproved of some of the policies with which he was identified, notably the Soudan measures, resulting in the death of Gordon, and the Irish Home Rule bill. Nobody believes that, as a matter of personal conviction, she could have accorded to him that pre-eminence in statesmanship which "The Daily Chronicle" considers indispensable to a just estimate of Mr. Gladstone. She would have been equally lacking in candor if she had professed a warmth of personal attachment to him

The Queen was true to herself. She had not been drawn toward Mr. Gladstone as she had been toward other Prime Ministers, and she instinctively refrained from putting a gloss upon her personal relations with him. She could express gratitude for his devotion and zeal to the royal house and admiration for his character and intellectual gifts; but she could not offer "a mark of true affection, friendship and respect," as she had done when Lord Beaconsfield was cold in death; nor could she do more than number him among "the most distinguished statesmen of my reign." the pathos of his closing months of pain and weariness, and she expressed her sympathy for the sorrowing wife and children with exceptional tenderness; and she fully approved of th unique distinction which was accorded to his memory by the burial in the Abbey. She did not cloud her reputation for sincerity and truthfulness by devising phrases for the Court Circular which would have misrepresented her own convictions and seling.

of which she has never been conscious.

## NOT IN THE COURT CIRCULAR.

The importance of the Court Circular, with the formal references to deceased Prime Ministers, is exaggerated by captious critics, who have insisted that Mr. Gladatone's memory was slighted by inexplicable silence. The impressive ceremonial at the Abbey, which I have fully described in a cable letter, was authorized by the Queen as an appropriate testimonial of national respect and admiration. It was Mr. Gladstone's last Parliament. Both houses were present, with full benches and the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker in all their state. There was no speech from the Throne for opening this extraordinary session of Parliament in the Abbey, but there was a message in the air which every member could understand: "This, my servant, is dead. rich with his ashes this secred temple of English genius. Write his name upon the storied pave ment and leave him alone in his glory." message was not in the Court Circular, nor was it read in Statesmen's Aisle, but it was the logical interpretation of the splendid ceremonial in all its solemn simplicity and impressiveness.

Nor was the Queen's will revealed only in this impersonal way. There was a group of Royal Princes in the procession. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York walked beside the bier and stood by the open grave. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York and other royalted were in the Abbey. The heir to the throne bent tenderly over Mrs. Gladstone and kissed her hand. Royalty paid exceptional honor to the living and to the dead; and this could have been done only with the knowledge and consent of the Queen. The Prince and Princess of Wales, it is true, were warm personal friends of Mr. Gladstone, and had been strongly attracted by his character; but they would not have taken so ac tive an interest nor so conspicuous a part in the State function at the Abbey if they had not been carrying out the Queen's wishes. The Prince of Wales may have his own personal friends and individual views, but in every public function he represents the Queen alone.

represents the Queen alone.

The secret of the strength of royalty in Easland is the fact that there is a united family which feels the impulse of a single will. On the Continent royal families may be divided by realousies and heartburnings, but it is not so in England. The Queen's authority is never resisted; the wisdom of her decisions is never questioned; and her children and srandchildren live together in unity. It is a large family made up of many households, but it is singularly free from bickering, jealousy and dissension. This is because the Queen's influence is supreme, and ill members of the royal family unite in respecting her wishes and carrying out her ideas. This domestic harmony in the royal circle was happily illustrated at the burial of Mr. Gladstone. The serrowful wife went to the Abbey with the consolatory thought that the Queen at Ealmoral was sympathizing deeply with her and reminding her of the unprecedented honor shown to her husband. The two heirs to the throne were at the grave to salute her with stately courtesy, stone the consolatory should be the with stately courtesy, stone for the unprecedented honor shown to her husband. The two heirs to the throne were at the grave to salute her with stately courtesy, stone for the unprecedented honor shown to her stone for the unprecedented honor shown to her husband. The two heirs to the throne were at the grave to salute her with stately courtesy, stone for the unprecedented honor shown to her husband has were the wife of a King. The Princess of Wales and the Duehess of Tork was The secret of the strength of royalty in Eng-